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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Summer Youth In The Labor Force See Page 10

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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JULY, 1985

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS REDUCE NONFARM WORKFORCE

PUBLIC SECTOR DECLINE INFLUENCES TREND IN THE STATE

South Carolina's level of nonagricultural employment was reduced 10,400 in July, due to seasonal declines in the public sector. The summer closings of educational institutions caused 16,500 workers to lose their jobs, lowering the government employment level to 228,900. Despite an increase in private employment, the state's total workforce slipped to 1,326,400. The July level was still 49,400 higher than one year earlier.

EXPANSION CONTINUES IN PRIVATE SECTOR

The workforce in the private sector continued to expand in July, adding 6,100 jobs to reach 1,097,500. Largely responsible for this growth pattern was trade, where wholesale and retail combined to provide a boost of 5,600 workers. Eating and drinking places (up 2,000) and food stores (up 700) spurred the retail sector to almost 75% of the advance. Wholesalers were also busy in July with an additional 1,500 workers.

Employment in services expanded 1,500 during July with large gains in hotels and other lodging places, business services, and membership organizations. However, a 1,500-job decline in educational services tempered the overall progress of the industry.

Construction absorbed 600 net jobseekers in July to maintain the momentum of the building industry. Most of the new workers were taken in by special trade contractors to complete work on projects begun previously. Increased activity in finance, insurance, and real estate prompted the hiring of 500 in July, half in banking and half by real estate establishments.

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After registering a small upturn in June, the manufacturing industry was back on the downside in July, losing 1,800 employees. Durable-good factories suffered the heaviest losses as 800 were laid off in machinery, except electrical, while 500 were cut in electrical and electronic equipment. Textile mills, seeing no relief in their battle against imports, experienced a 500-job decline in July.

Transportation and public utilities reported a workforce reduction of 300 during July, but remained 700 above the year-ago level.

SEASONAL DOWNTURN IN GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

Although the regular school term ended in June, the closing of the facilities occurred in July and produced a further reduction in public employment. The brunt of July's decline was at the local level where 16,500 jobs were ended during the month, while state government was touched only slightly and reported a net loss of 100 jobs. Federal government workers were not included in this demise, however, and increased their ranks by 100. Total government employment in July was 228,900, trailing the year-ago level by 2,400 jobs.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DROPS SHARPLY IN JULY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, at 593,800, declined 8,200 during July. Seasonal losses in government education caused the sharp drop in the female employment level.

The number of positions occupied by women in July (128,000) in the government sector dropped 10,400 to the lowest level since August, 1984. Seasonal downturns in educational institutions accounted for the total decline in the sector. Federal government employment reported a minute monthly increase of 100.

Female employment in the private sector gained 2,200 during July. Trade, positively affected by tourism, advanced 2,100 over the month. Retail trade was responsible for 90% of the growth in the sector. Services, and finance, insurance, and real estate experienced modest increases of 400 and 300, respectively. On the negative side, manufacturing female employment, at 151,200, decreased 500 during July. Both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors reported monthly losses. Transportation and public utilities, the final major division, declined 200 from June to July.

Female employment in South Carolina advanced 19,900 over July, 1984. The majority of this increase was centered in trade (+11,900) and services (+11,600). On the downside, manufacturing reported a yearly decline of 5,600 in the number of women on payrolls.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP AGAIN IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 6.7% in July. This rate represented 106,100 jobless individuals, an increase of 9,500 from the June level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the continued influx of students into the labor force, together with additional layoffs of nonfaculty personnel at county schools. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted averaged 7.3% in July.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

July, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,593,600	1,596,000	1,503,100	1,569,600	1,568,200	1,479,100
Total Employment	1,487,500	1,499,400	1,392,600	1,470,500	1,475,700	1,375,600
Total Unemployment	106,100	96,600	110,500	99,100	92,500	103,500
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.1	7.4	6.3	5.9	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	204,240	205,570	183,290	213,680	216,510	201,760
Total Employment	195,030	197,120	172,670	206,200	208,940	191,460
Total Unemployment	9,210	8,450	10,620	7,480	7,570	10,300
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.1	5.8	3.5	3.5	5.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	307,850	310,590	289,480
Total Employment	290,160	294,450	271,060
Total Unemployment	17,690	16,140	18,420
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.2	6.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to job losses in the public sector, the Charleston nonagricultural employment level dropped 1,500 in July. The number of jobs in government declined 1,900 reacting to seasonal cutbacks in the local sector. Meanwhile, federal employment moved down 100 to 18,800, and the state government employment count rose 200 to 13,400 over the month. The private sector reached an employment level of 127,700, an increase of 400 over June, 1985. Influenced by seasonal activities, retail trade rose 300 to 36,000, while wholesale trade was up 100. Also realizing employment growth were construction (+300), and services (+100). Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities showed no change in July. During the month, negative employment trends were found in the manufacturing sector, where 400 positions were lost. This decline was caused by job reductions of 200 each in the durable-and nondurable-good sectors. In durable goods, 200 jobs were lost in machinery, except electrical, while in the nondurable-good sector, apparel and other textile products reported a similar decline of 200 employees.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment for the Columbia area plunged 2,000 to 195,200 in July. The largest employment decline occurred in government where 1,700 persons were dropped from payroll records. Seasonal trends in the school job count were responsible for the decline in both local government (-1,800) and state government (-100). On the positive side, federal government was up 200. Responding to reductions in education, services declined 400 to 34,900. Construction increased a slight 100 positions. Showing no change in employment were manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area dropped 3,400 in July to 273,500. The government sector, seasonally affected by school closings in state and local education, accounted for over 91% of the decline. In the private sector, manufacturing lost 800 positions, responding to employment downturns in both durable and nondurable goods. Construction, with fewer housing starts, reduced payrolls by 100 jobs. On the positive side, trade experienced a gain of 500. Retail trade, influenced by increased tourist activity, added 300, while wholesale trade advanced 200. Services recorded a minute gain of 100. Transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged from June to July.

U.S. ECONOMY UNIMPRESSIVE IN JULY

Retail sales rebounded a modest 0.4% in July after plunging a revised 1.4% in June, offering only faint hope for a pickup in economic growth in the last half of the year. The gain came from solid increases in sales at hardware stores, furniture stores, and department stores. These increases more than offset the third consecutive monthly decline in auto purchases. Sales of durable goods rose 0.7% in July after dropping 2.5% in June. Nondurables sold at a 0.2% faster pace during the month following a 0.7% decline in June.

The nation's output edged up a modest 0.2% in July, continuing the listless performance exhibited for most of the past year. The July gain left industrial production just 1.4% higher than it was a year ago.

Americans' personal income rose by a moderate 0.4% in July as a big jump in social security benefits bolstered a meager increase in wages and salaries. Consumer spending also advanced by 0.4% in July; however, there is some concern that Americans likely will begin to spend less because of the slowdown in income growth. July's unemployment rate, showing joblessness at 7.3% of the workforce for the sixth consecutive month, suggests that the expected economic pickup has not occurred yet. Although the rate has remained constant for the longest period in six years, nonagricultural employment rose 243,000 in July, a sign that the economy might be accelerating. The biggest surge in employment came in the service sector, while manufacturing jobs dropped slightly.

Housing construction fell 2.4% in July, despite lower interest rates, and represented the third consecutive month of weakness. The July decline followed a huge 13.0% drop in May and a weak 0.8% June decrease. The decline stemmed from a 7.5% slowdown in starts for apartments with five or more units. Construction of smaller two-to-four-unit apartments was off 9.3% during July, while single-family home starts rose a slight 1.1%. The July skid was fueled by a giant 31.0% plunge in starts in the Northeast. Home building fell 6.4% in the Midwest, but rose 6.3% in the South and was 4.2% higher in the West.

FACTORY PAYROLLS IN STATE SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina gained $0.01 to $7.65 in July. Durable goods rose $0.02, while nondurables lost $0.01 from one month earlier.

Workers in the hard-good sector had hourly earnings of $7.83 in July. Largely responsible for the earnings boost was the $0.12 hourly increases in both fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment. On the negative side, stone, clay, and glass products reported the largest decline by reducing hourly earnings by $0.10, while hourly pay in machinery, except electrical was lowered $0.08 to $8.23.

On the nondurable side of manufacturing, there were fluctuations among the various industry groups resulting in a slightly lower hourly earnings figure for the month at $7.55. The pay differences ranged from a $0.10 decline in food and kindred products to $0.15 increase in chemicals and allied products.

Weekly earnings were down an average of $6.48 during July to $303.70. In the soft-good sector, the decrease was $7.20, while the hard-good sector lost $5.43.

On the national level, average hourly earnings gained $0.03 per hour, while weekly earnings fell $3.55 in July.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.65	$ 7.64	$ 7.28	$ 9.39	$ 9.25	$ 8.74
Average Weekly Earnings	$303.70	$310.18	$292.66	$406.59	$406.08	$360.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.08	$ 96.24	$ 93.89	$125.96	$125.99	$115.80

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.55	$ 7.51	$ 7.13	$ 7.39	$ 7.39	$ 7.11
Average Weekly Earnings	$295.96	$302.65	$285.91	$297.82	$304.47	$285.82
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.69	$ 93.90	$ 91.73	$ 92.2[illegible]	$ 94.47	$ 91.70

FACTORY OVERTIME UNCHANGED

Factory overtime remained unchanged in July from the 3.9 hours of June. Compared to a year ago, overtime for production workers was up 0.6 hour in July. In the hard-good sector, overtime rose 0.3 hour over the month to 3.8, and was 0.5 higher than the previous year. For production workers in nondurables factories, overtime slipped 0.1 to 4.0 hours in July. One year ago soft-good workers averaged 3.3 hours overtime per week.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.3
Durable Goods	3.8	3.5	3.3
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.1	3.3

FACTORY WORKWEEK SHORTER IN JULY

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers slipped 0.9 hour to 39.7 in July. The downturn occurred in both durable and nondurable goods. In the nondurable-good sector, average weekly hours were down to 39.2 hours from June's level of 40.1. Shorter workweeks in apparel and other textile products (-1.0), and textile mill products (-0.9) overshadowed gains found in the remaining soft-good industry groups. In durable goods, noticeable declines in weekly hours were reported in machinery, except electrical (-1.9); furniture and fixtures (-1.3); and fabricated metal products (-1.2).

On the national level, the average factory workweek fell 0.5 hour to 40.1 in July.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX PLUNGES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index plummeted to 104.0, down 2.7 points from the previous month. The downturn was caused by a $6.48 decrease in average weekly earnings. July's production worker productivity index was 1.6 points less than the year-ago figure of 105.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

July, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	104.0	106.7	105.6
Durable Good Productivity Index	142.9	147.4	137.0
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	91.2	93.2	95.5
Textile Productivity Index	64.6	66.3	70.5
Apparel Productivity Index	100.5	103.3	102.8

S.C. AGRICULTURE NEWS

Frequent showers over most of South Carolina during the first half of August halted most farm activities. Excessive amounts of moisture postponed the harvesting and cultivating of most crops. However, reports indicated that generally crops were in good condition, but dry weather was needed for field activities to resume. The soybean and cotton crops both were reported to be in good condition, although insects and weeds were causing some problems in the soybean crop. Corn harvesting was also halted due to the rain, but harvesting should resume later in August with some fields yielding over 100 bushels per acre. Much concern was given to the condition of the tobacco crop because of the wet weather, but its quality was still reported to be good. Most tobacco was at a mature stage; therefore, no serious problems to the crop resulted. Fruits and vegetables in South Carolina were reported to be in fair to good condition with the apple crop sizing up nicely.

NUMBER OF YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE SLOWS

More than 3,600,000 young people aged 16-to-24 years old entered the labor force between April and July of this year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported in its annual report on the youth employment situation for the summer. This increase was less than in the previous two summers. The July youth labor force and employment levels were both about 600,000 below last July's, largely due to a reduction in the youth population. The number of unemployed was about the same as a year earlier.

The 16-to-24 year-old labor force expands sharply between April and July of each year, as students and graduates look for and acquire temporary or permanent jobs. This summer, the youth labor force increased by more than 3,600,000, which was smaller than advances of 3,900,000 and 4,200,000, respectively, in the summers of 1984 and 1983. The youth labor force totaled 26,400,000 this July, about 600,000 less than in July 1984 and almost 2,000,000 less than the July 1980 peak. These declines largely reflect a reduction in the 16-to-24 year-old population.

Youth employment increased by 2,900,000 between April and July of 1985 to 22,800,000. As with the labor force, the increase this summer was smaller than advances in the preceding two summers. All of the over-the-year decline in employment occurred among white, as employment for black youth held steady despite a drop in their population.

At 3,600,000 this July, the number of unemployed 16-to-24 year-olds was about the same as the year before, and the unemployment rate of 13.7% was not much different from the 13.4% of a year earlier. This relative stability followed a 4-percentage point decline in the unemployment rate between July 1982 and July 1984. The black youth unemployment rate declined by 5.6 points to 30.3% in the 3 years between July 1982 and July 1985 but was still almost triple the rate for white youth.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Hardware Wholesalers, Inc.	Lexington	60	This new hardware distribution center will serve several Southeastern states. More than 35,000 hardware and building-material products will be warehoused at this facility.
Pyramid Plaza Hotel and Convention Center	Columbia	250	Construction of this 310-room luxury hotel is scheduled to begin in August with completion in September, 1986. This hotel will have a 12,500 square-foot ballroom, a fine-dining restaurant that will seat 120 persons, a coffee shop and 12 meeting rooms.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Administrative Assistant	06	Teacher	36	18	X		17,000		X	Columbia
Structural Engineer	39	None	N/A	16	X		20,820	X		Liberty
Production Engineer	24	Production Manager	24	17	X		35,000		X	Greenwood
Pharmacist	36	None	N/A	17	X		30,000	X		Chester
Machinist	24	None	N/A	12	X		10,400	X		Kingstree
Construction Superintendent	31	None	N/A	15	X		24,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Service Manager	53	Shift Supervisor	12	12	X		13,500		X	Union
Project Engineer	79	None	N/A	16	X		25,000		X	Lancaster
Medical Technician	28	None	N/A	12	X		8,320	X		Marion
Administrative Clerk	15	None	N/A	13	X		16,000		X	Hartsville
Drafter, Mechanical	99	None	N/A	12	X		16,000		X	Rock Hill
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		45,000	X		Clinton
Licensed Practical Nurse	24	None	N/A	12	X		12,000		X	Conway

*There are currently more than 99,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1326.4	1336.8	1277.0	- 10.4	+ 49.4
Total Private	1097.5	1091.4	1045.7	+ 6.1	+ 51.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.5	89.9	84.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.6	12.5	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.2	43.6	39.9	+ 0.6	+ 4.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.7	11.5	10.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	10.2	10.0	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	368.7	370.5	378.9	- 1.8	- 10.2
Durable Goods	124.8	126.1	124.2	- 1.3	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	243.9	244.4	254.7	- 0.5	- 10.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.7	57.0	56.0	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	16.2	15.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.5	2.6	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Communication	11.8	11.9	12.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	8.0	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.1	18.1	17.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Electric Services	12.4	12.5	11.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Combination Utility Services	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.6	289.0	266.8	+ 5.6	+ 27.8
Wholesale Trade	57.8	56.3	53.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.9	31.4	29.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.8	12.7	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.9	24.9	23.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.5	7.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.3	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Retail Trade	236.8	232.7	213.7	+ 4.1	+ 23.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.1	10.1	9.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.3	27.1	27.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Department Stores	19.4	19.3	19.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	40.9	40.2	39.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Grocery Stores	39.0	38.3	37.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.2	58.7	56.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.7
Banking	15.8	15.6	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.7	15.5	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.7	6.6	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.6	11.6	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.0	6.2	5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Services	226.0	224.5	201.7	+ 1.5	+ 24.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.4	21.2	20.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Health Services	43.3	43.0	41.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Hospitals	14.9	14.9	14.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	23.2	24.7	16.1	- 1.5	+ 7.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	16.9	17.4	10.1	- 0.5	+ 6.8
Total Government	228.9	245.4	231.3	- 16.5	- 2.4
Total Federal Government	38.0	37.9	39.2	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Total State Government	77.6	77.7	73.5	- 0.1	+ 4.1
State Education	29.2	29.5	26.1	- 0.3	+ 3.1
Other State Government	48.4	48.2	47.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	113.3	129.8	118.6	- 16.5	- 5.3
Local Education	59.0	75.4	62.7	- 16.4	- 3.7
Other Local Government	54.3	54.4	55.9	- 0.1	- 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Manufacturing	368.7	370.5	378.9	- 1.8	- 10.2
Durable Goods	124.8	126.1	124.2	- 1.3	+ 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.6	15.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.4	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.5	11.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.2	3.8	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	31.1	30.5	- 0.8	- 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.8	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.6	23.2	- 0.5	- 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Appliances	3.1	3.2	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.8	9.1	9.3	- 0.3	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.1	7.2	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.3	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.6	3.6	3.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	243.9	244.4	254.7	- 0.5	- 10.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Meat Products	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.2	103.8	112.7	- 0.6	- 9.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.8	29.7	33.2	+ 0.1	- 3.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.2	33.8	0.0	- 3.6
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.7	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.1	15.6	0.0	- 1.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.6	6.4	7.8	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.6	9.7	- 0.4	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.4	8.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.2	46.6	49.5	- 0.4	- 3.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	10.7	0.0	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	6.9	7.9	0.0	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.8	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.8	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	7.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.0	2.4	2.6	- 0.4	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.0	7.9	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.2	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.8	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.2	4.3	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	32.9	32.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.4	17.0	- 0.2	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	19.7	19.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.4	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1328.4	1321.8	1280.8	+ 6.6	+ 47.6
Total Private	1084.3	1075.5	1033.9	+ 8.8	+ 50.4
Construction	87.5	86.8	81.2	+ 0.7	+ 6.3
Manufacturing	371.3	368.9	381.5	+ 2.4	- 10.2
Durable Goods	125.8	124.5	125.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.4	15.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.3	10.8	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.1	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	14.9	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.8	30.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	7.3	0.0	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.1	23.7	+ 0.5	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	245.5	244.4	256.3	+ 1.1	- 10.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.4	14.5	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products	104.3	103.8	113.9	+ 0.5	- 9.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.1	29.0	32.4	+ 0.1	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.7	33.8	- 0.5	- 3.6
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.6	8.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	13.9	15.9	+ 0.5	- 1.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.5	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	46.3	49.9	+ 0.3	- 3.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.6	10.8	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.7	17.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.1	8.0	8.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.1	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.6	9.7	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	32.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.3	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.3	55.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.0	15.9	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.4	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.0	18.0	17.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	288.3	284.2	261.1	+ 4.1	+ 27.2
Wholesale Trade	57.0	56.1	52.3	+ 0.9	+ 4.7
Retail Trade	231.3	228.1	208.8	+ 3.2	+ 22.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.8	27.7	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	39.8	39.6	38.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.6	57.4	55.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.5	11.6	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Services	221.5	220.1	197.7	+ 1.4	+ 23.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.5	18.3	18.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Educational Services	29.9	29.0	20.7	+ 0.9	+ 9.2
Total Government	244.1	246.3	246.9	- 2.2	- 2.8
Total Federal Government	36.7	36.6	37.9	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Total State Government	81.7	81.5	77.4	+ 0.2	+ 4.3
Total Local Government	125.7	128.2	131.6	- 2.5	- 5.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	273.5	276.9	275.4	195.2	197.2	195.6
Construction	18.7	18.8	19.2	12.4	12.3	13.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.0	9.2	9.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.2	99.0	101.3	28.2	28.2	27.8
Durable Goods	29.4	29.9	30.5	13.5	13.5	13.3
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.1	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.6	11.7	3.2	3.1	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	5.1	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.3	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.6	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	68.8	69.1	70.8	14.7	14.7	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.6	32.8	34.6	1.9	1.5	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.8	11.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.7	10.7	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.2	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.4	11.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.3	2.5	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	60.2	59.7	59.6	42.4	42.4	41.9
Wholesale Trade	15.1	14.9	14.9	11.4	11.4	11.0
Retail Trade	45.1	44.8	44.7	31.0	31.0	30.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.3	11.3	16.7	16.7	16.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	6.8
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	4.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	43.3	43.2	42.6	34.9	35.3	34.3
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.6	9.3
Health Services	-	-	-	6.9	6.8	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total Government	31.6	34.7	31.4	51.1	52.8	53.1
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.8	8.6	8.4	7.7
Total State Government	8.2	8.3	8.1	27.5	27.6	29.3
Total Local Government	21.4	24.4	21.5	15.0	16.8	16.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON July 1985	CHARLESTON June 1985	CHARLESTON July 1984	ROCK HILL July 1985	ROCK HILL June 1985	ROCK HILL July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	174.7	176.2	166.1	42.4	42.2	42.9
Construction	13.3	13.0	12.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	19.8	20.2	20.0	12.1	12.1	12.6
Durable Goods	11.3	11.5	10.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.8	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	5.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.4	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.7	43.5	41.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.8	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	36.0	35.7	33.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9.4	9.4	7.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	31.8	31.7	30.1	7.7	7.6	7.8
Total Government	47.0	48.9	46.3	5.6	5.5	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.9	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.4	13.2	12.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	14.8	16.8	15.1	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON July 1985	ANDERSON June 1985	ANDERSON July 1984	FLORENCE July 1985	FLORENCE June 1985	FLORENCE July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.0	46.7	47.7	45.5	45.5	45.8
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	20.0	20.6	21.9	13.5	13.6	14.0
Durable Goods	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.7
Nondurable Goods	15.4	15.5	16.8	8.9	9.0	9.3
Textile Mill Products	8.8	8.8	9.7	2.9	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.0	5.1	4.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.3	8.2	8.1	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From June 1985	Net Change From July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	593.8	602.0	573.9	- 8.2	+ 19.9
Total Private	465.8	463.6	445.9	+ 2.2	+ 19.9
Construction	6.8	6.7	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	151.2	151.7	156.8	- 0.5	- 5.6
Durable Goods	39.3	39.6	39.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	8.2	7.8	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.3	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	111.9	112.1	117.7	- 0.2	- 5.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.4	5.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.7	44.6	48.1	+ 0.1	- 3.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.8	12.8	14.3	0.0	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.0	14.5	0.0	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.6	42.1	- 0.3	- 2.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.7	9.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.6	14.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.7	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.2	7.0	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.0	12.2	12.0	- 0.2	0.0
Communication	5.4	5.5	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	134.9	132.8	123.0	+ 2.1	+ 11.9
Wholesale Trade	14.1	13.9	13.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.0	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Retail Trade	120.8	118.9	110.0	+ 1.9	+ 10.8
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.4	20.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Food Stores	18.7	18.4	17.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.1	35.8	34.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Banking	11.9	11.7	11.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	124.4	124.0	112.8	+ 0.4	+ 11.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.6	13.3	13.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Health Services	35.8	35.6	34.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.4	12.4	12.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	13.2	14.1	9.4	- 0.9	+ 3.8
Total Government	128.0	138.4	128.0	- 10.4	0.0
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.6	12.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Total State Government	42.2	42.3	40.0	- 0.1	+ 2.2
State Education	14.6	14.8	13.0	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Other State Government	27.6	27.5	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	74.1	84.5	75.7	- 10.4	- 1.6
Local Education	46.9	57.3	47.7	- 10.4	- 0.8
Other Local Government	27.2	27.2	28.0	0.0	- 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
MANUFACTURING	288.5	289.4	304.3	303.70	310.18	292.66	39.7	40.6	40.2	7.65	7.64	7.28
DURABLE GOODS	95.4	96.5	96.2	317.90	323.33	298.98	40.6	41.4	40.9	7.83	7.81	7.31
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.4	13.0	302.28	297.91	289.49	42.1	41.9	44.4	7.18	7.11	6.52
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.3	251.91	258.43	259.72	37.1	38.4	40.9	6.79	6.73	6.35
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	8.7	369.75	366.36	355.01	43.5	42.6	40.9	8.50	8.60	8.68
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	12.0	12.2	298.37	302.80	288.05	38.8	40.0	40.8	7.69	7.57	7.06
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.4	21.9	21.5	331.67	354.84	333.80	40.3	42.7	42.2	8.23	8.31	7.91
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.0	314.20	323.59	304.61	40.7	41.7	41.5	7.72	7.76	7.34
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	17.3	17.9	294.26	295.20	233.12	40.2	41.0	37.3	7.32	7.20	6.25
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.6	302.94	309.50	281.99	39.6	40.3	40.4	7.65	7.68	6.98
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.1	193.0	208.1	295.96	303.16	290.07	39.2	40.1	39.9	7.55	7.56	7.27
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	10.1	9.7	265.74	259.64	252.94	41.2	39.7	40.6	6.45	6.54	6.23
Textile Mill Products	90.9	91.2	102.7	278.24	285.02	268.09	39.3	40.2	39.6	7.08	7.09	6.77
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	26.7	31.9	280.21	283.69	276.17	39.3	39.9	40.2	7.13	7.11	6.87
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.5	27.5	30.8	271.12	278.02	278.08	37.5	38.4	39.5	7.23	7.24	7.04
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	7.3	291.02	309.28	242.03	42.3	44.5	39.1	6.88	6.95	6.19
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.6	11.6	13.2	284.19	306.34	262.02	38.3	40.9	36.8	7.42	7.49	7.12
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	3.0	3.0	307.65	310.46	305.72	41.8	43.0	44.5	7.36	7.22	6.87
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.8	8.0	8.9	272.64	266.02	241.31	42.6	41.5	40.9	6.40	6.41	5.90
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.2	43.1	178.64	184.37	181.05	35.8	36.8	37.1	4.99	5.01	4.88
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.0	9.8	160.89	168.22	167.08	33.8	34.4	36.4	4.76	4.89	4.59
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.2	164.61	171.65	163.76	35.4	36.6	36.8	4.65	4.69	4.45
Paper and Allied Products	10.8	10.7	11.0	492.68	488.42	502.80	43.6	43.3	44.3	11.30	11.28	11.35
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.1	4.9	288.04	291.08	282.32	38.0	38.0	38.1	7.58	7.66	7.41
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.7	20.7	475.58	466.99	434.29	42.5	42.3	41.4	11.19	11.04	10.49

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

July, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.7	14.6	406.59	406.08	360.96	43.3	43.9	41.3	9.39	9.25	8.74
Durable Goods	8.4	8.6	8.3	410.40	415.77	346.52	45.0	46.3	41.8	9.12	8.98	8.39
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.1	6.3	402.21	393.01	360.26	41.0	40.6	40.9	9.81	9.68	9.17

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
All Manufacturing	19.9	19.6	19.7	295.96	302.65	285.91	39.2	40.3	40.1	7.55	7.51	7.13
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.3	279.80	281.46	274.52	38.7	39.2	39.5	7.23	7.18	6.95
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	326.34	304.16	261.19	44.4	42.6	39.1	7.35	7.14	6.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	276.76	278.82	319.30	34.9	35.7	41.2	7.93	7.81	7.75
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.2	10.4	309.67	320.95	295.97	39.6	41.2	40.6	7.82	7.79	7.29
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.4	1.8	278.80	273.91	269.69	41.0	40.7	41.3	6.80	6.73	6.53
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	155.47	168.85	173.07	31.6	34.6	37.3	4.92	4.88	4.64

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
All Manufacturing	74.4	75.3	77.8	297.82	304.47	285.82	40.3	41.2	40.2	7.39	7.39	7.11
Durable Goods	21.3	21.7	22.0	318.30	319.02	293.86	40.6	40.9	40.2	7.84	7.80	7.31
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.2	8.4	347.77	362.10	324.20	41.5	42.7	41.3	8.38	8.48	7.85
Nondurable Goods	53.1	53.5	55.8	289.12	298.19	282.61	40.1	41.3	40.2	7.21	7.22	7.03
Textile Mill Products	28.5	28.8	30.6	281.19	285.71	279.57	40.1	40.7	40.4	7.01	7.02	6.92
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.0	10.1	10.7	267.62	280.21	277.49	37.8	39.3	40.1	7.08	7.13	6.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.7	9.7	10.3	288.26	278.24	292.52	40.6	39.3	41.2	7.10	7.08	7.10
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	286.38	291.75	250.77	44.4	45.8	39.0	6.45	6.37	6.43
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.6	2.7	268.60	297.23	214.14	39.5	44.1	33.2	6.80	6.74	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.3	8.4	9.1	187.98	195.67	167.76	40.6	41.9	36.0	4.63	4.67	4.66
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	2.2	164.81	158.84	160.83	37.8	36.6	35.9	4.36	4.34	4.48
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	374.64	390.93	361.01	40.9	42.4	41.4	9.16	9.22	8.72

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
July, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,160	6,260	6,440	3,480	3,570	3,720	2,680	2,690	2,720
AIKEN---------	40,200	40,200	40,000	18,900	19,000	18,900	21,300	21,200	21,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,810	2,860	1,240	1,240	1,280	1,580	1,570	1,580
ANDERSON------	46,600	46,700	47,800	20,600	20,600	21,900	26,000	26,100	25,900
BAMBERG-------	4,270	4,230	4,520	1,510	1,480	1,780	2,760	2,750	2,740
BARNWELL------	7,370	7,410	7,590	3,290	3,330	3,530	4,080	4,080	4,060
BEAUFORT------	27,440	27,460	27,500	1,330	1,250	1,250	26,110	26,210	26,250
BERKELEY------	22,400	22,700	20,900	6,100	6,200	6,000	16,300	16,500	14,900
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,720	3,740	2,200	2,210	2,210	1,520	1,510	1,530
CHARLESTON----	137,600	138,600	131,200	9,600	9,800	9,800	128,000	128,800	121,400
CHEROKEE------	15,630	15,550	15,590	8,220	8,220	8,240	7,410	7,330	7,350
CHESTER-------	10,980	10,960	11,450	5,650	5,640	6,120	5,330	5,320	5,330
CHESTERFIELD--	11,790	11,700	12,270	6,680	6,600	7,130	5,110	5,100	5,140
CLARENDON-----	5,910	6,040	5,950	1,660	1,790	1,730	4,250	4,250	4,220
COLLETON------	8,500	9,150	9,360	2,660	2,640	2,770	5,840	6,510	6,590
DARLINGTON----	19,570	19,650	19,900	7,330	7,430	7,710	12,240	12,220	12,190
DILLON--------	9,100	9,210	9,270	3,730	3,880	3,900	5,370	5,330	5,370
DORCHESTER----	14,700	14,900	14,100	4,100	4,200	4,100	10,600	10,700	10,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,530	4,490	4,440	2,050	2,020	2,150	2,480	2,470	2,290
FAIRFIELD-----	6,360	6,380	6,360	2,360	2,400	2,400	4,000	3,980	3,960
FLORENCE------	45,600	45,700	45,900	13,500	13,600	14,000	32,100	32,100	31,900
GEORGETOWN----	14,680	14,690	17,460	3,880	3,880	4,580	10,800	10,810	12,880
GREENVILLE----	156,100	157,700	154,800	48,900	49,300	50,300	107,200	108,400	104,500
GREENWOOD-----	26,720	26,680	28,040	12,280	12,220	13,680	14,440	14,460	14,360
HAMPTON-------	4,900	4,940	5,100	1,710	1,750	1,900	3,190	3,190	3,200
HORRY---------	54,650	54,430	57,810	5,510	5,650	7,330	49,140	48,780	50,480
JASPER--------	3,050	3,060	3,130	190	190	190	2,860	2,870	2,940
KERSHAW-------	14,420	14,410	14,330	6,970	6,940	7,010	7,450	7,470	7,320
LANCASTER-----	17,050	16,900	18,080	9,270	9,110	10,280	7,780	7,790	7,800
LAURENS-------	17,010	17,210	17,430	7,730	7,980	8,290	9,280	9,230	9,140
LEE-----------	2,920	2,960	2,920	1,020	1,020	1,040	1,900	1,940	1,880
LEXINGTON-----	42,700	43,000	43,100	13,800	13,800	13,200	28,900	29,200	29,900
McCORMICK-----	1,980	1,940	1,930	870	840	830	1,110	1,100	1,100
MARION--------	10,790	10,900	10,990	4,970	5,060	5,440	5,820	5,840	5,550
MARLBORO------	8,140	8,010	8,840	3,790	3,640	4,510	4,350	4,370	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,070	10,080	10,530	4,550	4,570	5,040	5,520	5,510	5,490
OCONEE--------	20,010	20,000	20,040	9,570	9,550	9,690	10,440	10,450	10,350
ORANGEBURG----	26,210	26,520	26,380	9,330	9,580	9,520	16,880	16,940	16,860
PICKENS-------	28,100	28,700	30,200	12,000	12,100	12,900	16,100	16,600	17,300
RICHLAND------	152,500	154,200	152,500	14,400	14,400	14,600	138,100	139,800	137,900
SALUDA--------	3,050	3,100	3,050	1,230	1,300	1,230	1,820	1,800	1,820
SPARTANBURG---	89,300	90,300	90,400	37,300	37,600	38,100	52,000	52,700	52,300
SUMTER--------	28,510	28,730	28,780	8,440	8,650	8,770	20,070	20,080	20,010
UNION---------	9,800	9,920	9,780	5,540	5,680	5,550	4,260	4,240	4,230
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,430	9,290	9,150	3,590	3,470	3,330	5,840	5,820	5,820
YORK----------	42,600	42,500	43,000	12,100	12,100	12,600	30,500	30,400	30,400

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
July, 1985

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	10,280	9,970	10,060	1,660	1,110	1,700	16.1	11.1	16.9
AIKEN---------	48,010	47,560	43,580	3,600	3,240	3,560	7.5	6.8	8.2
ALLENDALE-----	4,130	4,100	3,970	410	430	460	9.9	10.5	11.6
ANDERSON------	65,130	64,700	61,970	6,680	5,420	5,760	10.3	8.4	9.3
BAMBERG-------	7,470	7,440	7,310	840	900	800	11.2	12.1	10.9
BARNWELL------	10,740	11,130	10,290	670	1,020	630	6.2	9.2	6.1
BEAUFORT------	36,390	36,600	34,440	1,090	1,140	1,510	3.0	3.1	4.4
BERKELEY------	46,410	46,930	41,520	2,330	2,380	2,500	5.0	5.1	6.0
CALHOUN-------	7,320	7,270	7,070	390	370	570	5.3	5.1	8.1
CHARLESTON----	128,900	129,440	116,080	5,490	4,710	6,820	4.3	3.6	5.9
CHEROKEE------	26,490	25,390	23,710	2,470	1,490	1,470	9.3	5.9	6.2
CHESTER-------	14,910	14,460	15,390	1,870	1,420	2,740	12.5	9.8	17.8
CHESTERFIELD--	20,510	20,470	19,650	1,720	1,850	1,470	8.4	9.0	7.5
CLARENDON-----	13,030	13,010	12,670	1,170	1,060	1,520	9.0	8.1	12.0
COLLETON------	13,320	14,130	13,560	1,130	1,070	1,090	8.5	7.6	8.0
DARLINGTON----	29,670	29,180	27,990	3,010	2,500	2,770	10.1	8.6	9.9
DILLON--------	16,140	15,910	15,180	1,670	1,370	1,420	10.3	8.6	9.4
DORCHESTER----	28,940	29,200	25,690	1,400	1,360	1,300	4.8	4.7	5.1
EDGEFIELD-----	8,730	8,640	8,150	460	460	570	5.3	5.3	7.0
FAIRFIELD-----	10,750	10,740	10,110	730	660	780	6.8	6.1	7.7
FLORENCE------	56,280	55,910	52,760	4,380	4,030	4,170	7.8	7.2	7.9
GEORGETOWN----	20,700	20,690	22,620	1,960	1,900	2,120	9.5	9.2	9.4
GREENVILLE----	154,940	156,410	146,680	7,890	7,190	9,310	5.1	4.6	6.3
GREENWOOD-----	29,820	29,740	27,570	3,490	3,350	2,050	11.7	11.3	7.4
HAMPTON-------	7,800	7,780	7,500	650	600	590	8.3	7.7	7.9
HORRY---------	77,930	76,760	75,830	4,870	4,690	4,030	6.2	6.1	5.3
JASPER--------	6,240	6,260	6,020	340	350	390	5.4	5.6	6.5
KERSHAW-------	18,680	18,770	17,780	1,290	1,360	1,730	6.9	7.2	9.7
LANCASTER-----	22,690	22,500	21,870	2,340	2,270	1,880	10.3	10.1	8.6
LAURENS-------	22,540	22,660	21,380	1,920	1,800	1,740	8.5	7.9	8.1
LEE-----------	8,350	8,280	8,030	700	620	870	8.4	7.5	10.8
LEXINGTON-----	74,370	75,650	70,520	2,840	3,170	4,100	3.8	4.2	5.8
McCORMICK-----	3,460	3,420	3,140	470	470	430	13.6	13.7	13.7
MARION--------	17,280	17,060	16,570	2,120	1,840	2,180	12.3	10.8	13.2
MARLBORO------	12,080	11,420	11,930	1,990	1,600	1,810	16.5	14.0	15.2
NEWBERRY------	16,330	16,330	15,800	980	980	920	6.0	6.0	5.8
OCONEE--------	23,380	23,510	22,190	1,700	1,770	2,060	7.3	7.5	9.3
ORANGEBURG----	41,330	41,530	39,370	2,940	2,880	3,350	7.1	6.9	8.5
PICKENS-------	44,310	44,820	42,220	2,970	2,870	3,600	6.7	6.4	8.5
RICHLAND------	139,300	140,860	131,250	4,630	4,400	6,200	3.3	3.1	4.7
SALUDA--------	7,490	7,420	7,010	560	440	560	7.5	5.9	8.0
SPARTANBURG---	108,590	109,360	100,590	6,830	6,090	5,520	6.3	5.6	5.5
SUMTER--------	37,890	37,780	36,840	2,850	2,530	3,940	7.5	6.7	10.7
UNION---------	13,560	13,490	12,670	1,460	1,170	1,460	10.8	8.7	11.5
WILLIAMSBURG--	19,400	18,880	17,840	1,530	1,350	1,600	7.9	7.2	9.0
YORK----------	61,560	62,490	58,770	3,610	2,960	4,530	5.9	4.7	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1985

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984
ANDERSON	12,760	12,610	12,100	11,090	11,250	10,660	1,670	1,360	1,440	13.1	10.8	11.9
CHARLESTON	34,490	34,650	31,050	33,060	33,420	29,270	1,430	1,230	1,780	4.1	3.5	5.7
COLUMBIA	45,470	45,960	42,960	43,660	44,240	40,540	1,810	1,720	2,420	4.0	3.7	5.6
FLORENCE	15,490	15,400	14,520	14,350	14,350	13,440	1,140	1,050	1,080	7.4	6.8	7.4
GREENVILLE	30,150	30,410	28,620	28,320	28,740	26,460	1,830	1,670	2,160	6.1	5.5	7.5
GREENWOOD	10,670	10,660	9,880	9,460	9,490	9,170	1,210	1,170	710	11.3	11.0	7.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,610	20,620	18,730	19,280	19,480	17,070	1,330	1,140	1,660	6.5	5.5	8.9
ROCK HILL	19,660	19,910	18,830	18,290	18,790	17,120	1,370	1,120	1,710	7.0	5.6	9.1
SPARTANBURG	22,280	22,390	20,590	20,600	20,900	19,240	1,680	1,490	1,350	7.5	6.7	6.6
SUMTER	11,500	11,460	11,190	10,610	10,670	9,960	890	790	1,230	7.7	6.9	11.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.